

At-Risk Indicators for Youth in  
Cass County, North Dakota and Clay County, Minnesota:  
1999

An Extended Compilation and Comparison of Data Across Borders

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Prepared by the North Dakota State Data Center  
Sponsored by Healthcare Without Borders

## **Forward**

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This document is an extension of “At-Risk Indicators for Youth in Cass County, North Dakota and Clay County, Minnesota: A Compilation and Comparison of Data Across Borders.” It uses a portion of the data presented in the previously mentioned document and expands it into graphics which are easier to read and to understand. Please refer to “At-Risk Indicators for Youth in Cass County, North Dakota and Clay County, Minnesota: A Compilation and Comparison of Data Across Borders” for questions regarding data used in the graphics or sources of information.

## **Acknowledgments**

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Special thanks are extended to the many data providers who spent time and energies compiling the information for us. We want to especially recognize the following organizations

Minnesota: Clay County Sheriff’s Department, Minnesota Planning Department, Minnesota Prevention Resource Center, Minnesota Kids Count, West Central Regional Juvenile Center, and Minnesota Department of Children, Families, and Learning.

North Dakota: North Dakota Kids Count, Cass County Sheriff’s Department, Cass County Extension, Cass County Detention Center, and North Dakota Department of Public Instruction.

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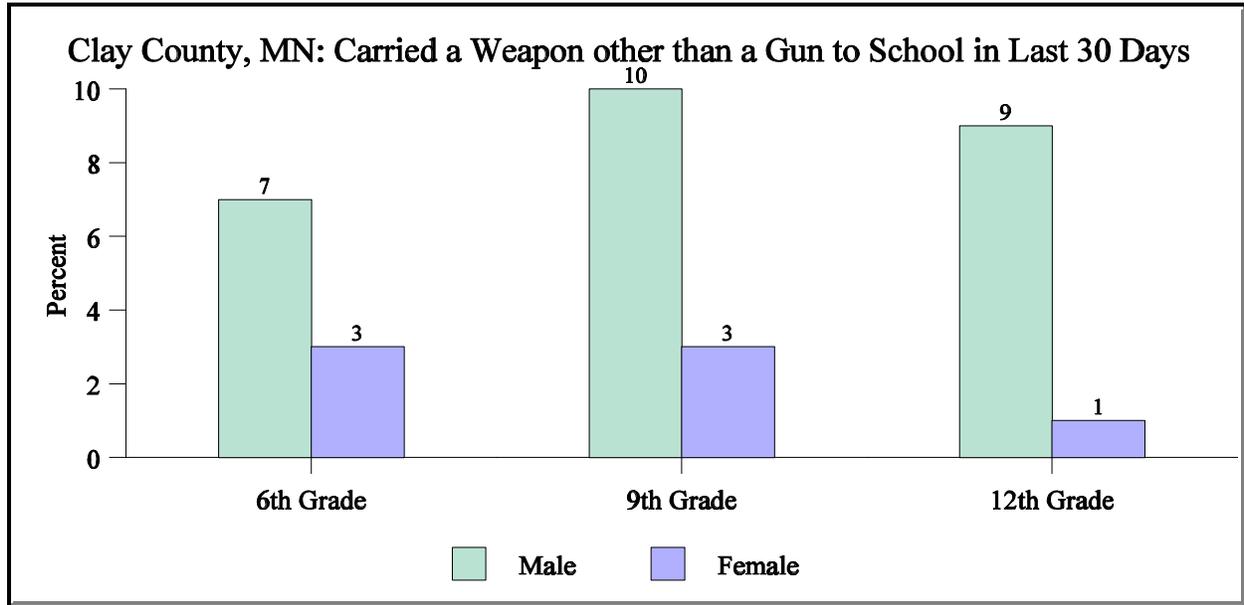
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**Section I: Clay County, MN**

## Violence

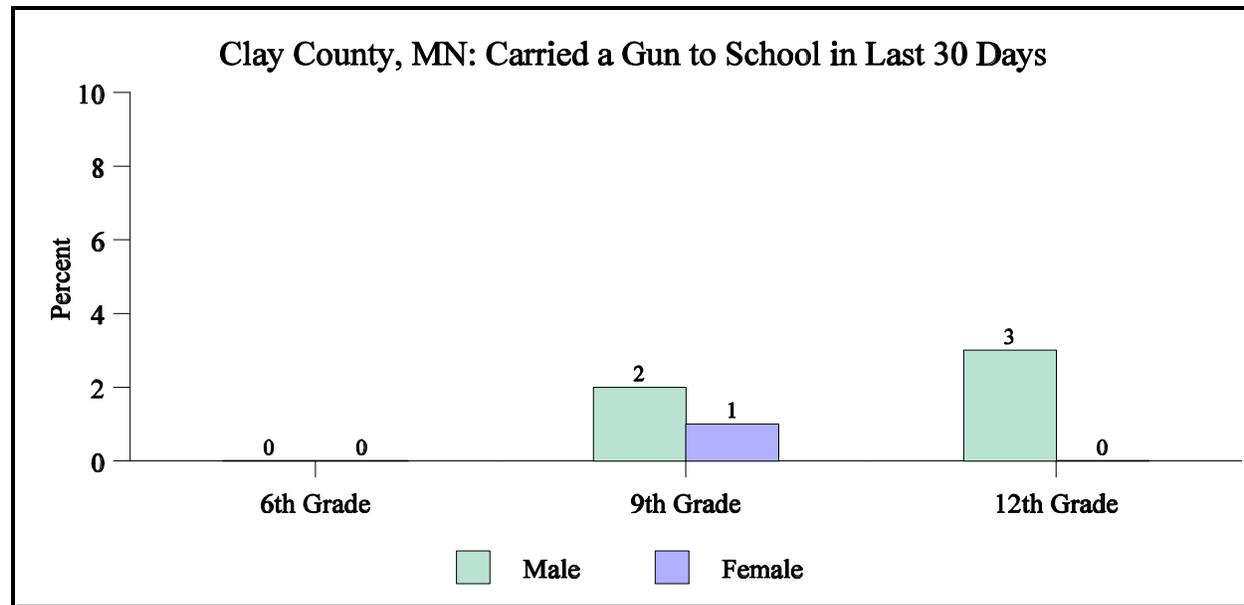
### 1. Violence Indicators - Clay County, MN

- C Based on Clay County, Minnesota weapon use in the last 30 days: there was a higher proportion of male than female respondents in 6<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grades that carried a weapon to school.



Source: 1998 Minnesota Student Survey (administered in spring of 1998).

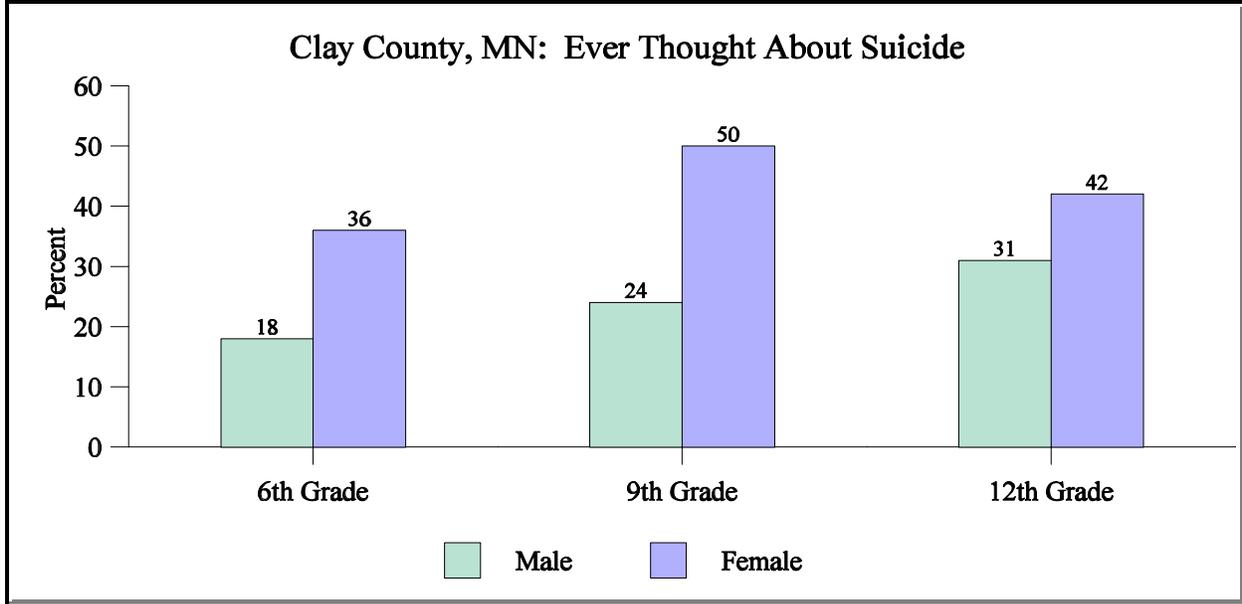
- C Although the proportions were low, 3 percent of 12<sup>th</sup> grade respondents said they were male and had carried a gun to school in the last 30 days.



Source: 1998 Minnesota Student Survey (administered in spring of 1998).

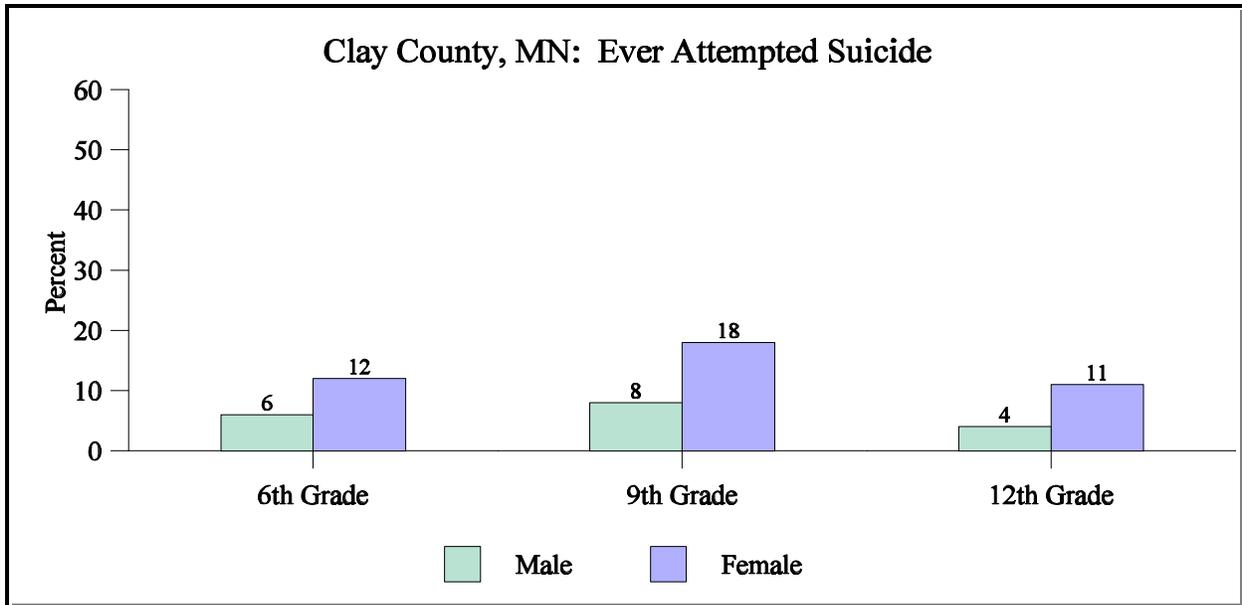
Violence (cont.)

# There were higher proportions of female than male respondents in 6<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grades who thought about suicide, with the highest proportion occurring among 9<sup>th</sup> graders.



Source: 1998 Minnesota Student Survey (administered in spring of 1998).

# There were higher proportions of female than male respondents in 6<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grades who had attempted suicide, with the highest proportion occurring among 9<sup>th</sup> graders.

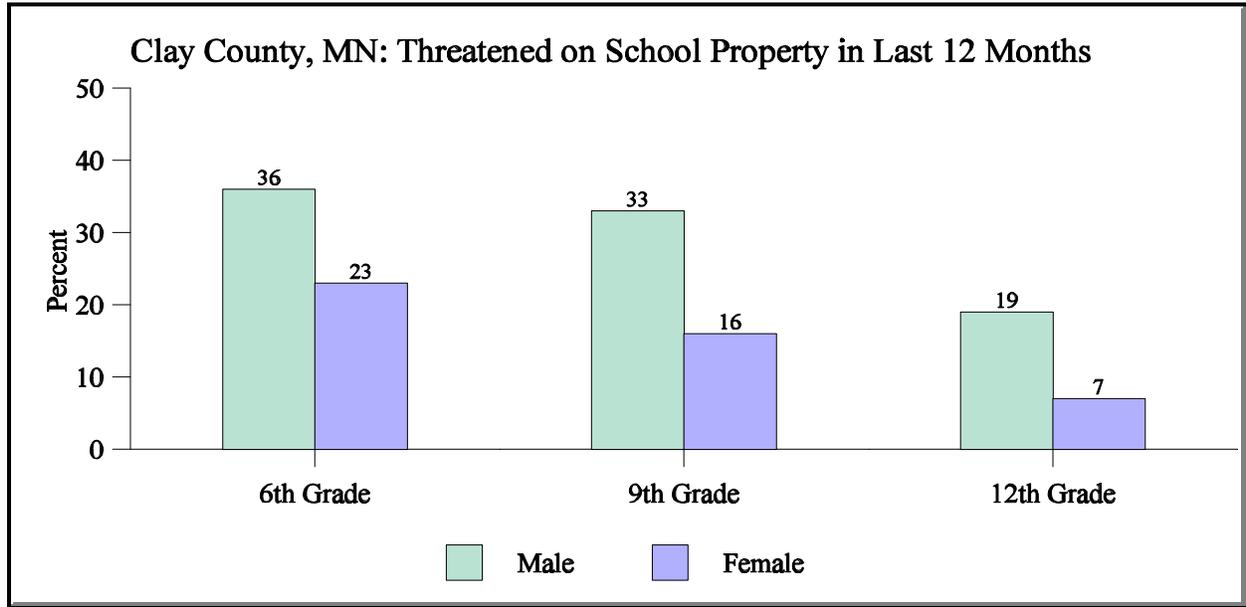


Source: 1998 Minnesota Student Survey (administered in spring of 1998).

Violence (cont.)

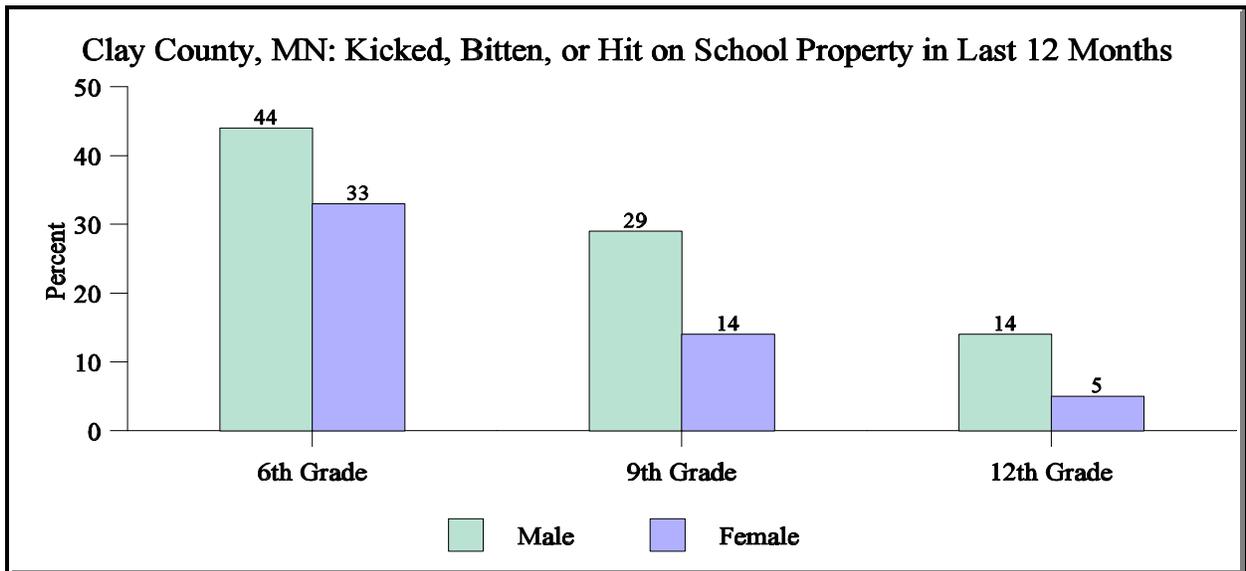
2. Victimization - Clay County, MN

# Although proportions decreased by grade level, there were higher proportions of male than female respondents in 6<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grades who were threatened on school property.



Source: 1998 Minnesota Student Survey (administered in spring of 1998).

# The proportions of incidents where respondents were kicked, bitten, or hit on school property decreased considerably from 6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grade for both male and female respondents, with higher proportions of incidents occurring among males than females.



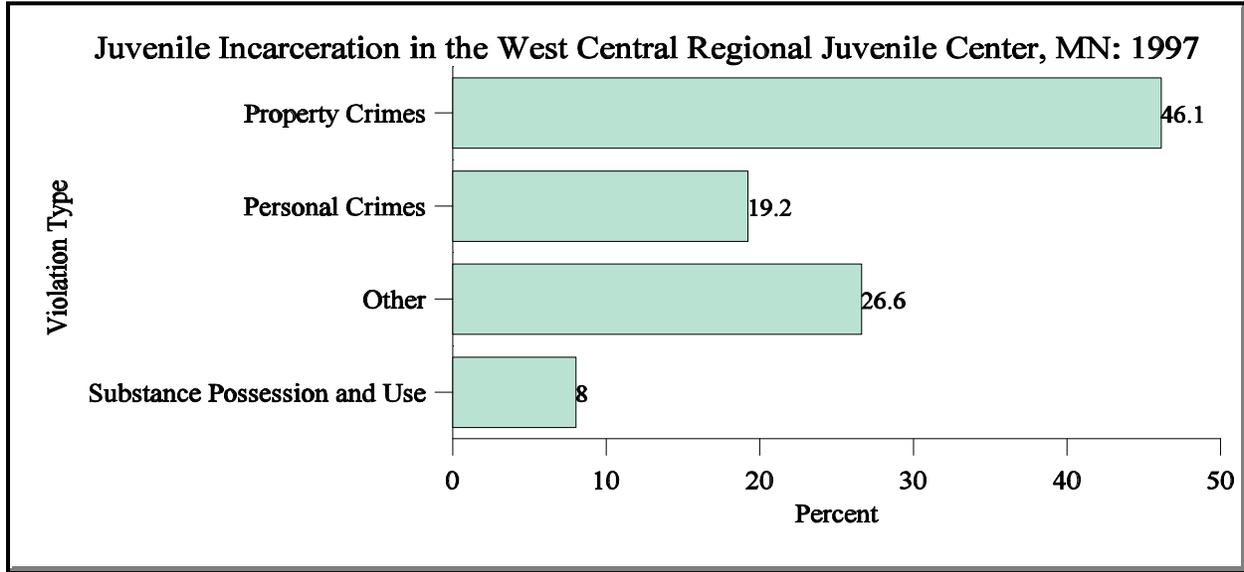
Source: 1998 Minnesota Student Survey (administered in spring of 1998).

Violence (cont.)

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3. Incarceration

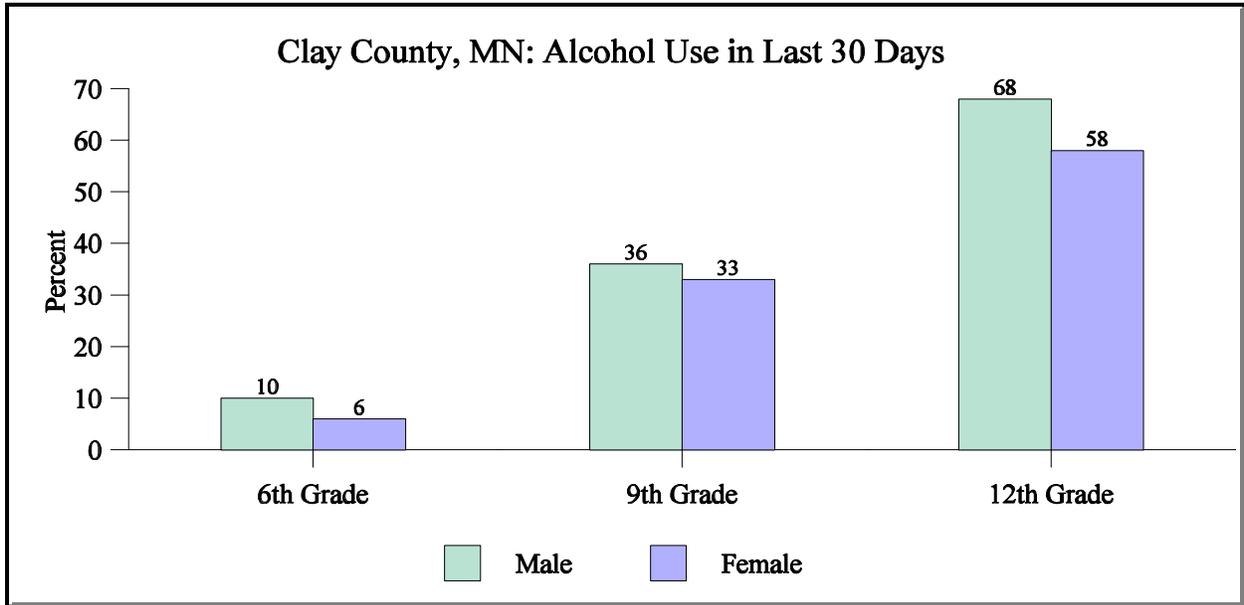
# Nearly one-half of juveniles in the West Central Regional Juvenile Center were detained for property crimes in 1997.



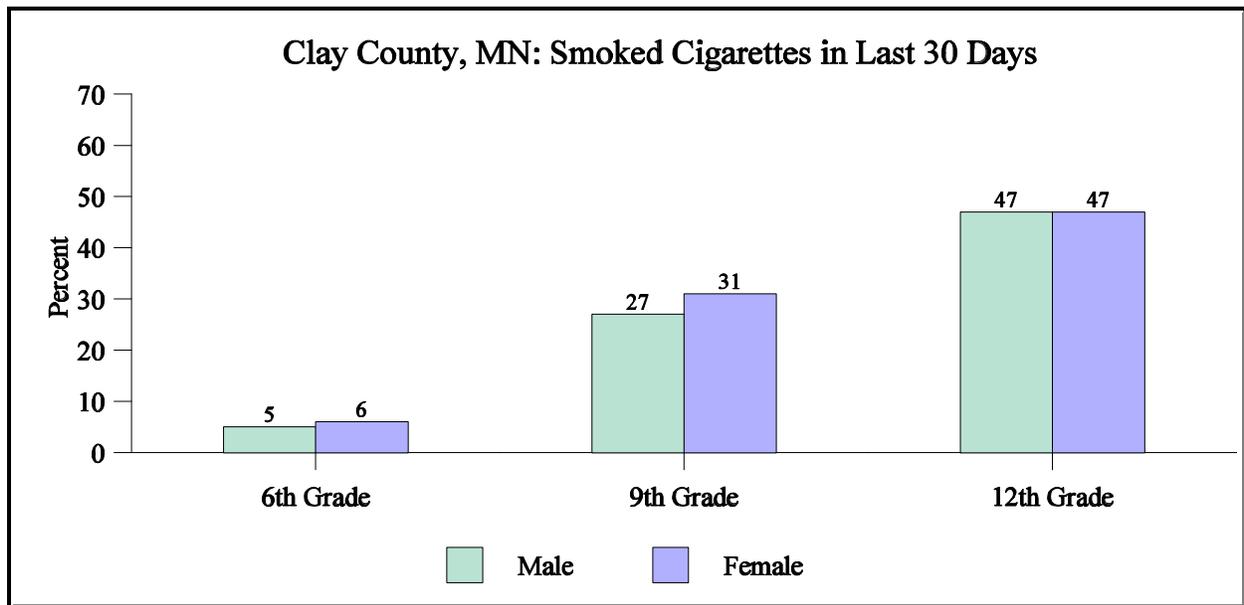
Source: West Central Regional Juvenile Center (1997 data).

Health

# Based on Clay County, Minnesota substance use in last 30 days: Alcohol and tobacco use was fairly comparable between male and female students in each grade, although overall use did increase considerably with each grade level.



Source: 1998 Minnesota Student Survey (administered in spring of 1998).

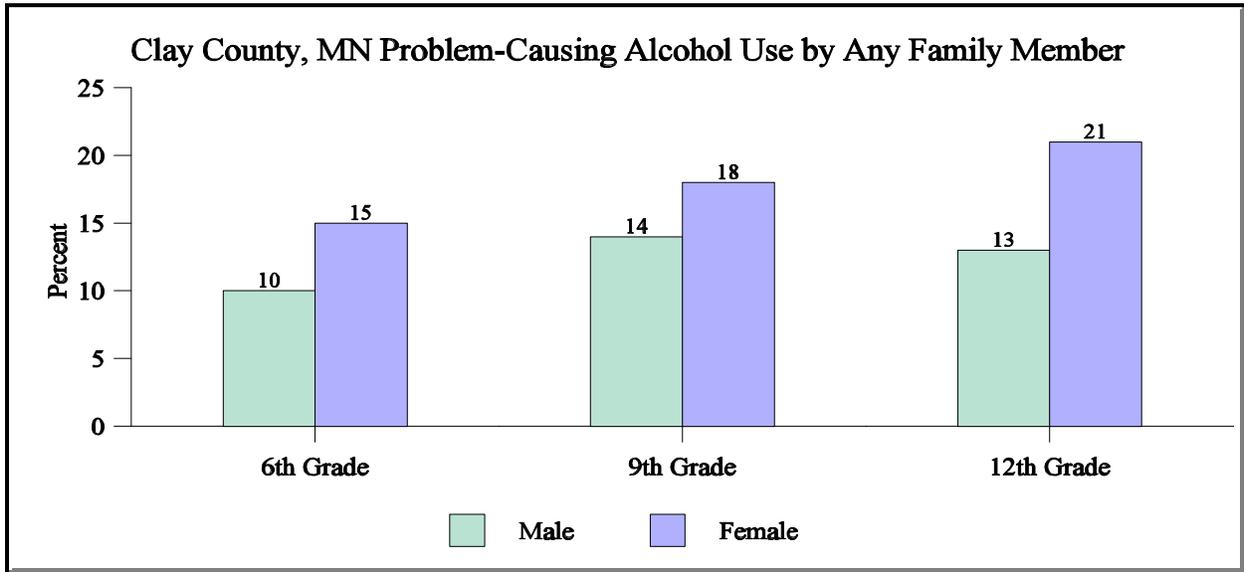


Source: 1998 Minnesota Student Survey (administered in spring of 1998).

## Family

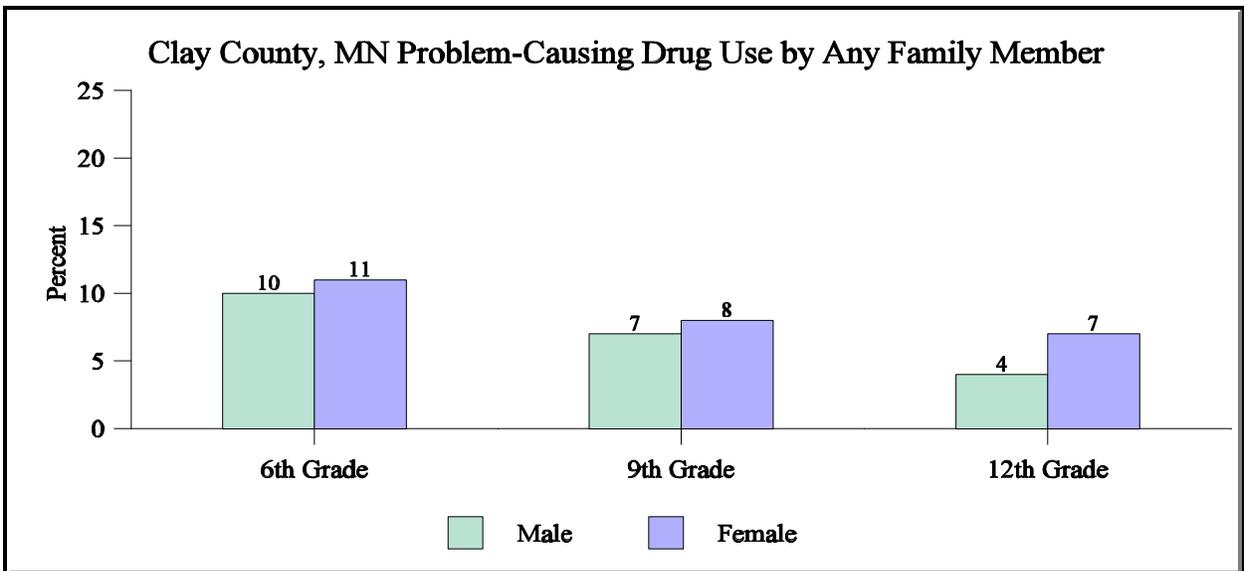
### 1. Family Substance Use - Clay County, MN

- # There were higher proportions of female than male respondents who said there was problem causing alcohol usage by a family member in their household, with the highest proportion being reported by 12<sup>th</sup> grade respondents.



Source: 1998 Minnesota Student Survey (administered in spring of 1998).

- # There were higher proportions of female than male respondents who said there was problem causing drug usage by a family member in their household, with the highest proportion being reported by 6<sup>th</sup> grade respondents.

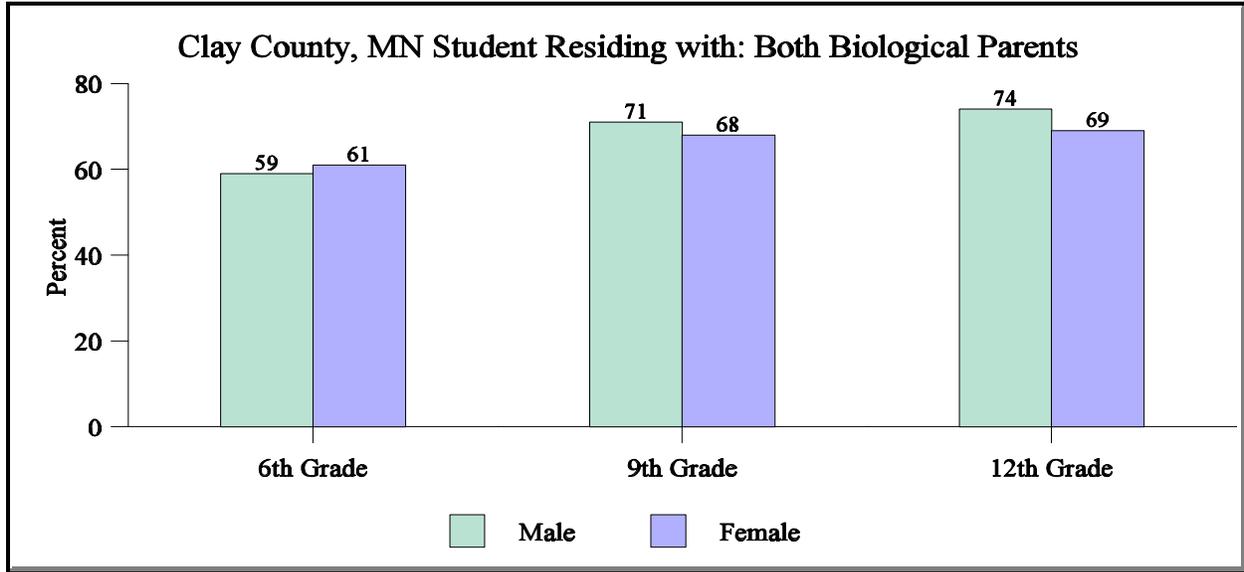


Source: 1998 Minnesota Student Survey (administered in spring of 1998).

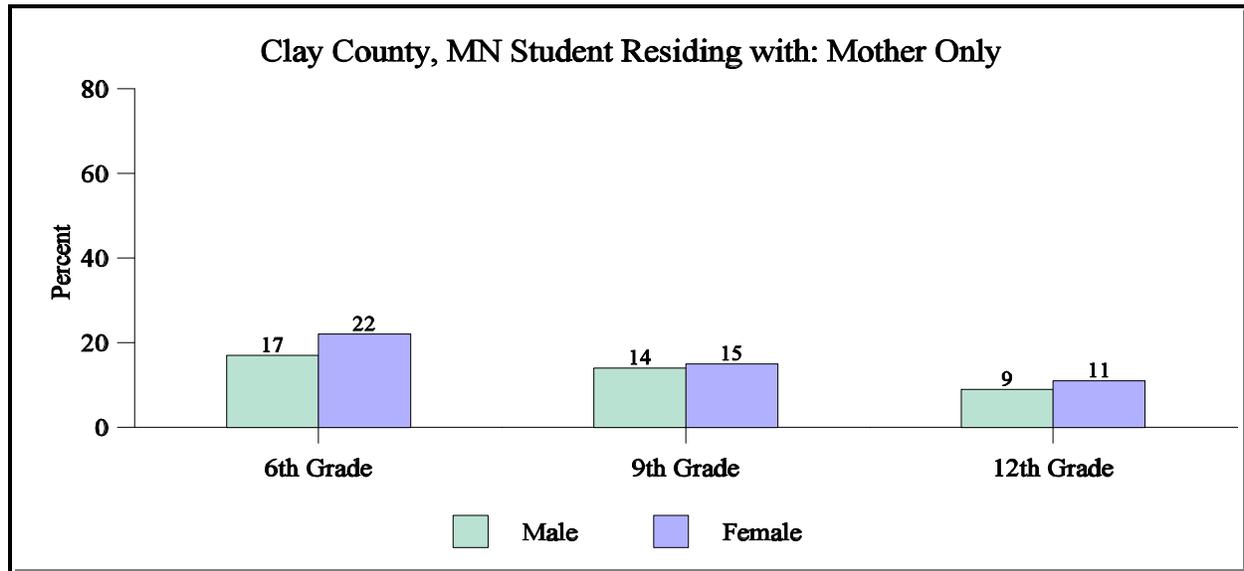
Family (cont.)

2. Family Structure - Clay County, MN

# The majority of both male and female respondents said they reside with their biological parents.

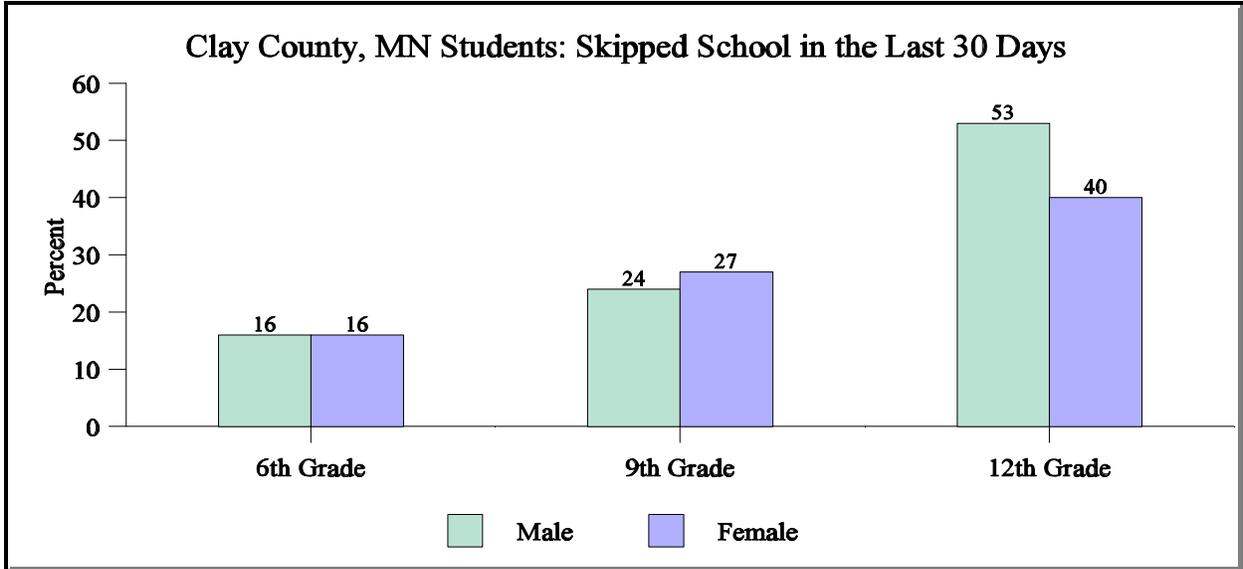


Source: 1998 Minnesota Student Survey (administered in spring of 1998).



Source: 1998 Minnesota Student Survey (administered in spring of 1998).

# The highest proportion of respondents who skipped school in the last 30 days were 12<sup>th</sup> graders.



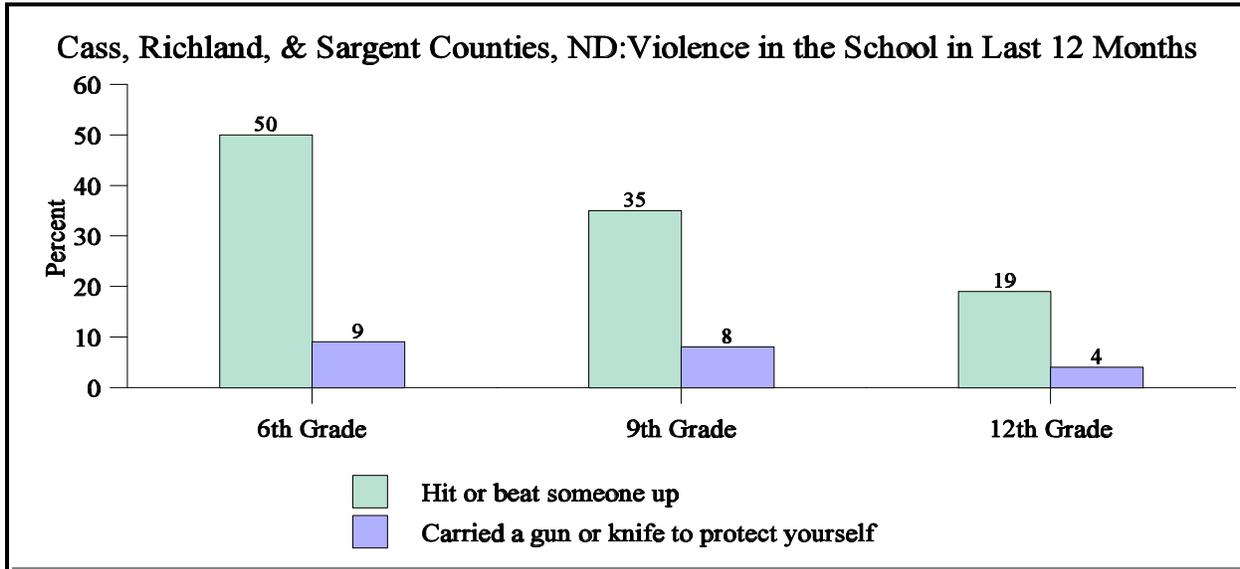
Source: 1998 Minnesota Student Survey (administered in spring of 1998).

## Section II: Cass County, ND

## Violence

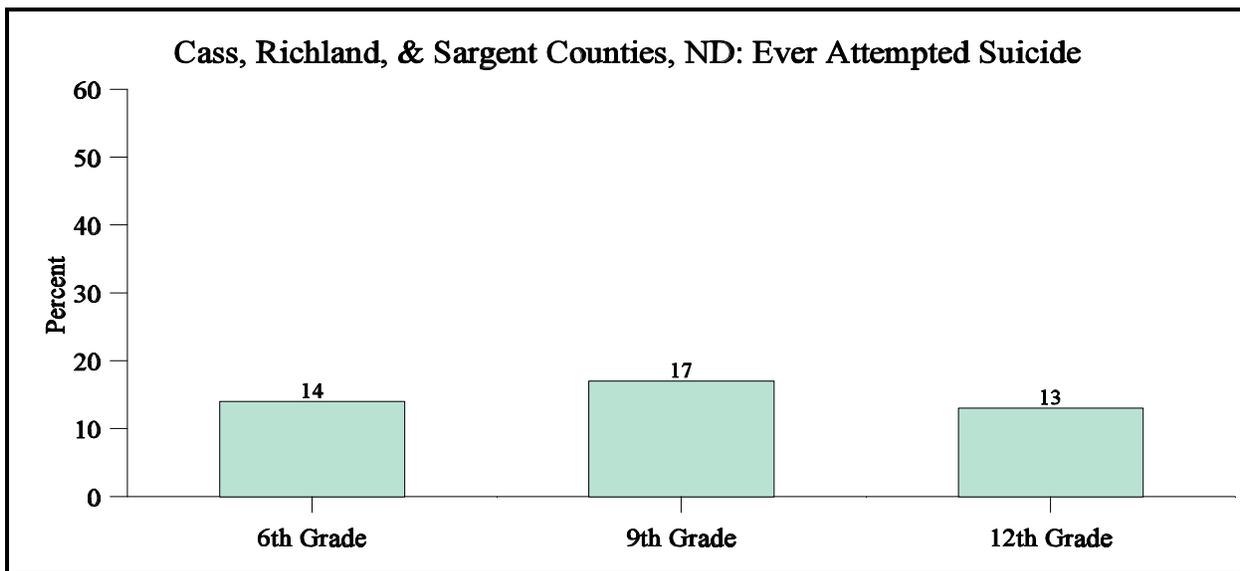
### 1. At-Risk Violence Indicators - Cass, Richland, and Sargent Counties in North Dakota

# The proportions of respondents who said they hit or beat someone up decreased considerably from 6<sup>th</sup> grade to 12<sup>th</sup> grade.



Source: 1997 Search Institute Developmental Assets Survey (administered in April & May, 1997).

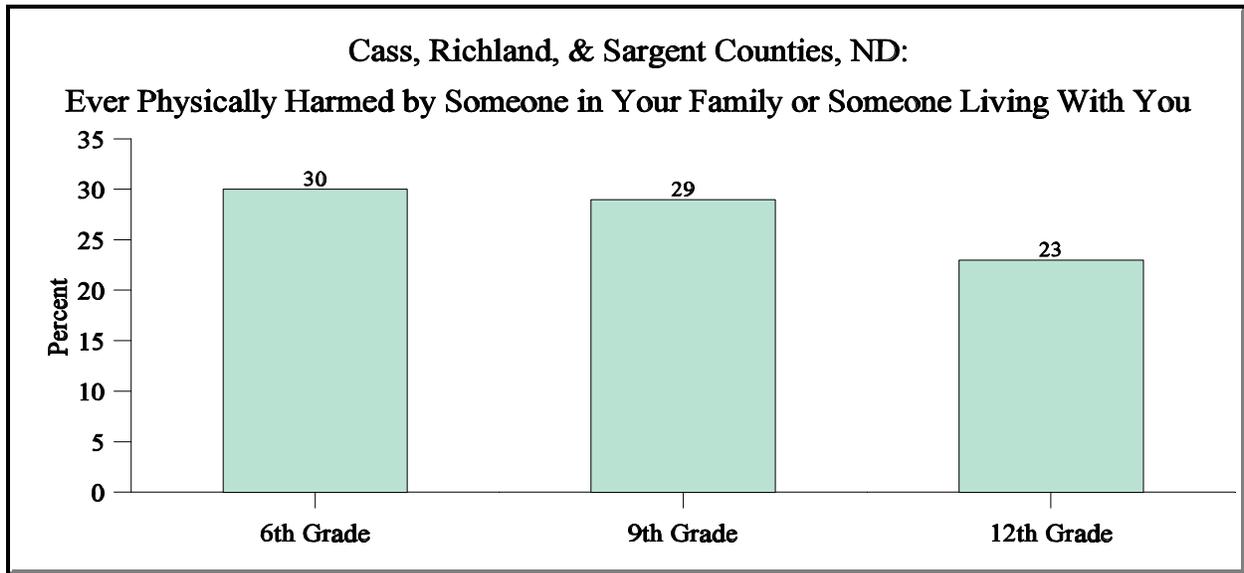
# There was a slightly higher proportion of 9<sup>th</sup> grade respondents who had attempted suicide than those in 6<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> grade.



Source: 1997 Search Institute Developmental Assets Survey (administered in April & May, 1997).

## 2. Victimization

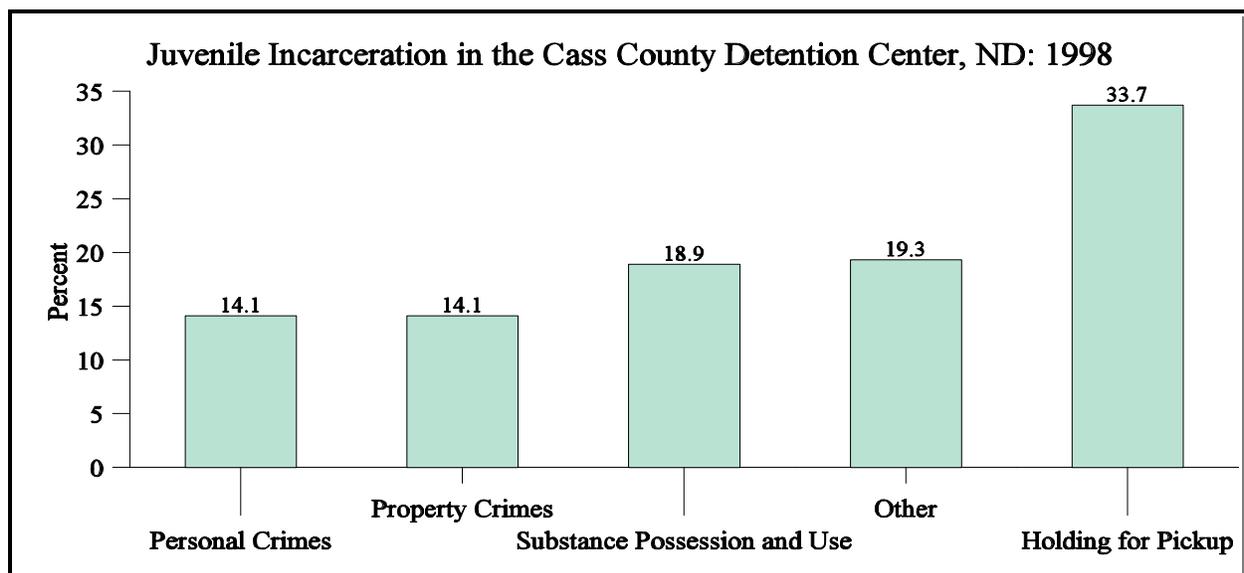
- # Nearly one-third of 6<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> grade respondents and nearly one-fourth of 12<sup>th</sup> grade respondents in Cass, Richland, and Sargent counties in North Dakota indicated they had been physically harmed by someone in their family or someone living with them.



Source: 1997 Search Institute Developmental Assets Survey (administered in April & May, 1997).

## 3. Incarceration

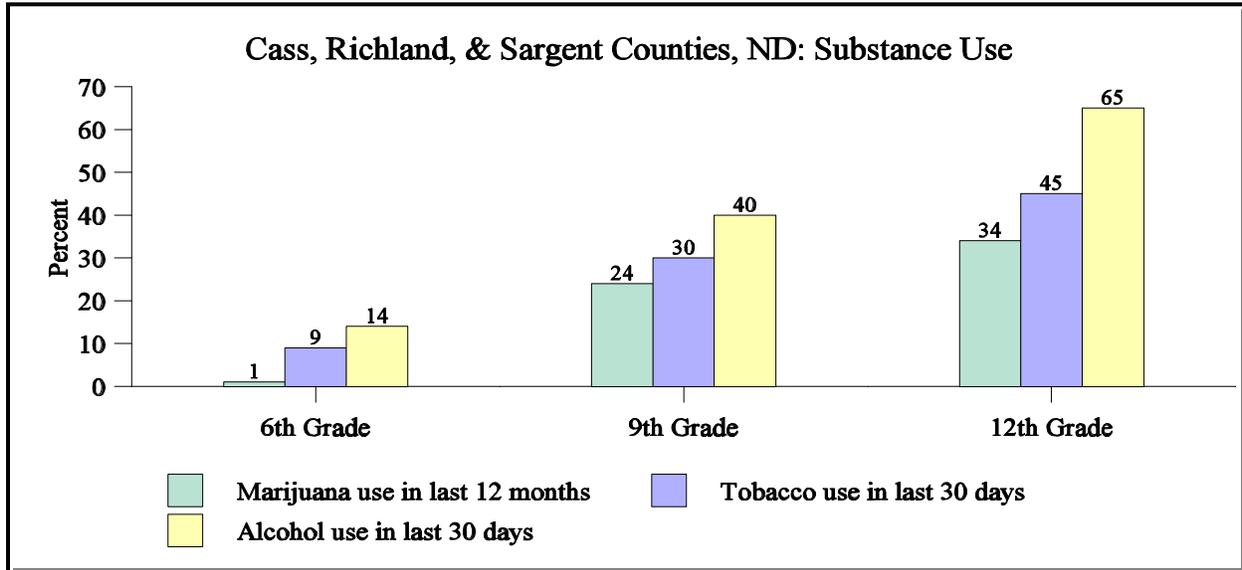
- # The highest proportion of juveniles in the Cass County Detention Center were detained for offenses other than personal, property, or substance possession and use. Several of the “other” offenses included disorderly conduct, runaway, reckless endangerment, and probation violation.



Source: Cass County Detention Center, 1998.

## Health

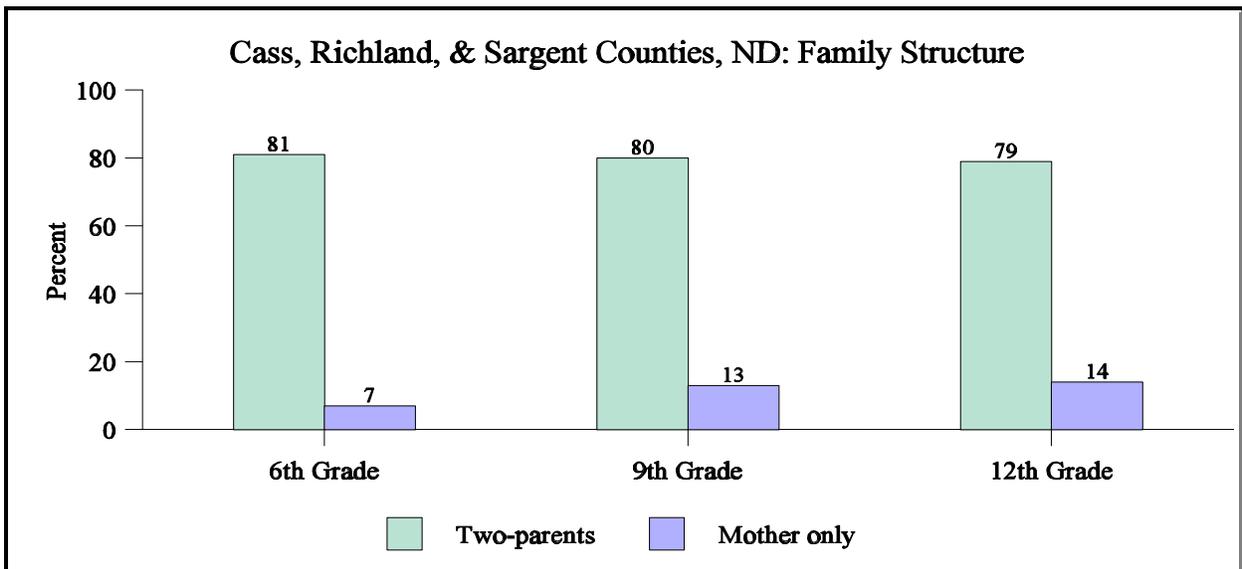
- # The proportions of substance use among respondents in Cass, Richland and Sargent counties in North Dakota increased with grade level. Nearly two-thirds of 12<sup>th</sup> grade respondents had used alcohol and nearly half had smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days; more than one-third of 12<sup>th</sup> grade respondents had used marijuana in the last 12 months. Fourteen percent of respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade had used alcohol in the last 30 days.



Source: 1997 Search Institute Developmental Assets Survey (administered in April & May, 1997).

## Family

- # Family structure in Cass, Richland, and Sargent counties in North Dakota is comparable among 6<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students, with approximately 80 percent of respondents belonging to a two-parent family.

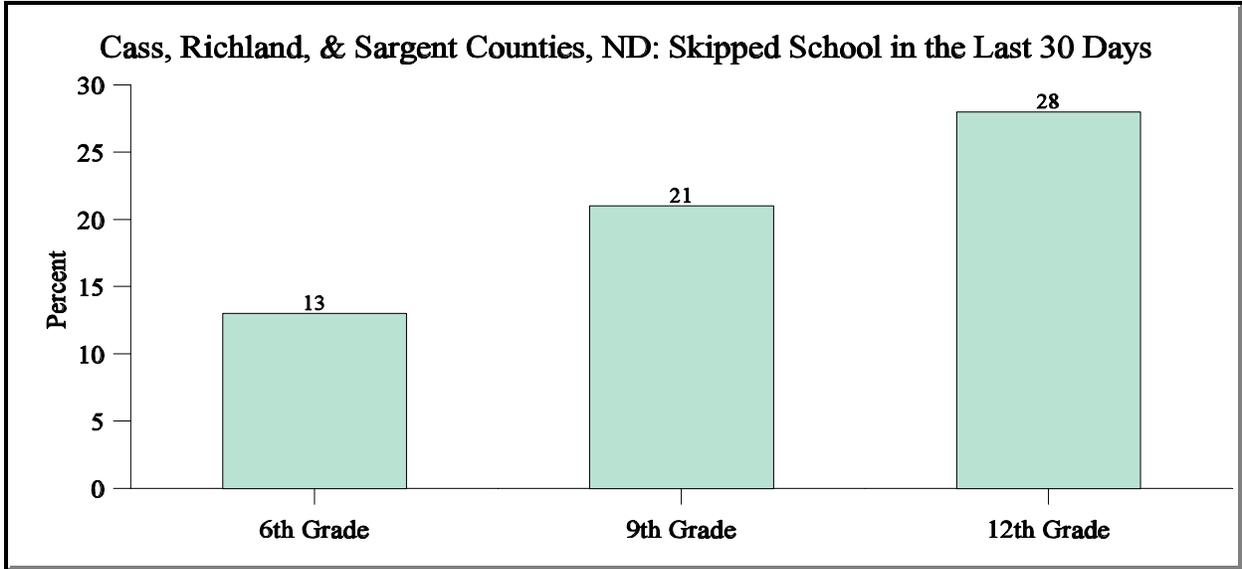


Source: 1997 Search Institute Developmental Assets Survey (administered in April & May, 1997).

Education

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# The proportion of respondents who skipped school in the last 30 days increased by grade level, with nearly 30 percent being in 12<sup>th</sup> grade.



Source: 1997 Search Institute Developmental Assets Survey (administered in April & May, 1997).